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# Private Artifact Collections Revisited: The Fourth Phase

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SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

# NOTEBOOK

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A quarterly journal of reports and activities of mutual interest to the individuals and organizations within the framework of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology at the University of South Carolina and for the information of friends and associates of the Institute.

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# NOTEBOOK

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Many thanks to all the collectors of Indian artifacts, as well as those who do not collect but nevertheless share a common interest in the heritage of our state. They have given time, energy, and most importantly, hospitality. Without their cooperation, attempts to do such a survey would be futile. With it, there seems no end to the potential to be realized from surveying these private collections.

Sincere thanks are due Mr. and Mrs. T.K. Watts, Mr. and Mrs. Harold McConnells, Mr. Allen Jones, and Dr. R. B. Killingsworth, for donating artifacts to the research collections of the Institute.

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A special thanks to Andee Steen who assisted in the survey, a tireless worker whose enthusiasm for archaeology is contagious.

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# PRIVATE ARTIFACT COLLECTIONS REVISITED: THE FOURTH PHASE

## Introduction

The fourth phase of the collections survey has come to an end. The overall objectives for this survey remained the same as those of previous ones: (1) to determine what classes of artifacts have been removed from prehistoric sites, document these data, and record the associated sites; (2) to set up a file containing information on what has been collected, where this material was collected, who presently holds the collection and the availability of these collections for future research; and (3) to form a better relationship between the professional and the amateur archaeologists of our state, encouraging cooperation in the preservation of our remaining archaeological sites, demonstrating the value of properly recording artifacts, and providing opportunities in archaeology through the Archaeological Society of South Carolina. Without altering these objectives, a different criterion was formulated for this particular phase of the survey: to revisit collectors whose collections had previously been analyzed and recorded but with incomplete site data.

Recording information from these sites would be the primary objective. The justification for doing this resulted from a growing imbalance between sites/collections recorded. It is far easier to do a brief analysis of a collection than to record sites. Collections can be seen day or night, rain or shine, and often without the collector being present. Recording sites requires that the collector have time available to visit the site(s) or at least give explicit directions to the site so that it can be located. Sites cannot be visited at night and often cannot be reached on rainy days due to bad roads. The collector that works has little time for this during the work week. Under these conditions and after a period of time an imbalance develops between the number of collections recorded and the number of associated sites recorded. Realizing this, it was decided to correct this imbalance by revisiting with collectors whose sites were unrecorded, making this a priority during this phase of the survey.

New collectors were not excluded, however, so long as it did not interfer with revisiting collectors whose site data was incomplete. This policy was adhered to throughout the survey. Nevertheless, the number of collectors with time to devote to collections analysis far outweighed those with enough time for site survey. Consequently, the number of new collectors visited still outnumber visits with those previously seen.

Forty-nine collectors were visited during the survey. Fifteen of these were revisits and 34 were new contacts. At first glance, these statistics seem to show that efforts to record sites associated with previously recorded collections were less than successful. However, this is

misleading. Far greater time was spent working with previously visited collectors than with the new ones. A more reliable indicator of success is the ratio of sites recorded between these two groups. One hundred thirty-seven archaeological sites were recorded during this phase of the survey. Of these, 111 were a result of revisits. New collectors accounted for only 26 sites. The gap between collections/sites recorded will never be entirely eliminated. Nevertheless, it is easy to see the value of periodically revisiting collectors, the primary goal being to record associated archaeological sites. For many collectors, a long association to establish trust is necessary before they will reveal the location of their favorite sites.

A major change in this phase of the survey as opposed to previous ones was the hiring of an assistant investigator, Ms. Andee Steen. Andee has 25 years' experience as a collector in the area of Lancaster and Kershaw Counties. She is an active member of the Archaeological Society of South Carolina: on the Board of Directors. Andee has extensive knowledge of the archaeological resources of the eastern Piedmont of South Carolina. Since 1980, she has recorded over 200 prehistoric archaeological sites within a 10-mile radius of her home. Andee and her husband Frank were among the first collectors visited during the pilot study of this survey. They are examples of the cooperation that hopefully the collections survey can bring about with other collectors in the state.

Andee proved to be a valuable asset to the survey, being responsible for most of the work in Lancaster, Kershaw, Chester, and Chesterfield Counties. She also did much of the research work locating landowners for site records in these and other counties in the eastern part of the state. Andee was hired as an assistant when my duties at the Institute increased, requiring more of my time for other duties. By having two people involved in the survey it could be compressed into a shorter period of time. Andee, being thoroughly familiar with the survey process, was hired for this position. This new arrangement has worked well, and Andee has proved to be a valuable asset to the survey.

The hiring of an assistant required no change in methods of survey from those used when surveyed by an individual. Scheduling has always been opportunistic, and so it remained during this phase of the survey. As stated, the primary objective of this phase of the collectors survey was to revisit collectors whose collections had previously been analyzed and recorded, but for various reasons, records were searched to determine the area of greatest deficiency and to help form scheduling priorities. Every effort was made to adhere to this policy. However, scheduling has always been opportunistic, and so it remained during this phase of the survey, depending on the whim and schedule of the collector. This necessitates a considerable amount of jumping around from one locale to another in order to best utilize available time. Ideally, each county could be surveyed in its entirety before moving on to another. Given the diversity of life-styles, work requirements, age groups, etc., of the people that collect Indian artifacts, I doubt such an obviously improved method of scheduling can be accomplished.

While in the field Andee and I worked independently, periodically meeting at the Institute to confer on schedules, progress, and coordinate our plans.

There were two new requirements for this phase of the survey. First, each site recorded must be visited by the investigator. Second, each recorded site must be plotted on the county maps at the State Historic Preservation Office in the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

All data resulting from this survey have been incorporated into existing collector survey data files at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.

## SITES RECORDED

This phase of the collections survey was spent recording archaeological sites associated with previously analyzed and recorded artifact collections. This offered an opportunity not only to acquire information that would enhance the value of collection information already on file, but also, a chance to monitor the progress or lack thereof that collectors were making toward establishing the provenience of their collections.

Toward this end, 15 collectors were revisited during the fieldwork portion of the survey, which was a period of 18 weeks. During this same period 34 visits were made with new contacts. A total of 137 prehistoric sites were recorded. One hundred eleven of these were recorded as a result of revisits and only 26 from new contacts.

Sites were recorded in 25 counties, with the largest number recorded in Lancaster County; a total of 26 sites was recorded there. Sites ranged from small lithic pottery scatters to large multicomponent village sites. Five lithic quarry sites were recorded. Two of these were steatite quarries, one a quartzite quarry and two are Piedmont chert or silicate quarries. Forty-two sites are considered to have at least some potential for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Sites. Several appear to be easily eligible, but most would depend on further testing to determine this.

The site data acquired during the survey have been broken down into specific categories:

Sites Recorded (1984-1985)
Sites--By Counties (Current survey, Previous Surveys, Totals)
Sites--Revisits and New Visits (1984-1985, by County)
Sites with Potential National Register Merit

## SITES RECORDED (1984-1985)

38

AB-400-401
AK-408-482
AL-156-185-186-187-188-189-190-191
AN-180
BR-621
BK-821
CT-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187
CN-107-108-109-111-112-113
DN-29-30-31-32
DR-136
ED-163-164-165
FA-176
FL-204-205-206-207-208-209
GE-285-286
GN-419
HA-129-130-131-132-133-134-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143
HR-139-140-141-142
JA-127-128-129-130-131-132-133
KE-146-147-148-157-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179
160-161-162-163-164-165
LA-195-197-199-200-202-205-206-207-208-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218
219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228
MC-492-493-494-495
NE-160
OC-205-206
RD-289
WG-98-99-101-102-103-104-105

## SITES RECORDED BY COUNTIES

| COUNTY | CURRENT SURVEY | PREVIOUS SURVEY(S) | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|
| ABBEVILLE | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| AIKEN | 2 | 11 | 13 |
| ALLENDALE | 8 | 16 | 24 |
| ANDERSON | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| BAMBERG | 0 | 7 | 7 |
| BARNWELL | 1 | 13 | 14 |
| BEAUFORT | 0 | 12 | 12 |
| BERKELEY | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| CALHOUN | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| CHARLESTON | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| CHEROKEE | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CHESTER | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| CHESTERFIELD | 8 | 60 | 68 |
| CLARENDON | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| COLLETON | 6 | 11 | 17 |
| DARLINGTON | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| DILLON | 4 | 13 | 17 |
| DORCHESTER | 1 | 19 | 20 |
| EDGEFIELD | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| FAIRFIELD | 1 | 7 | 8 |
| FLORENCE | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| GEORGETOWN | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| GREENVILLE | 0 | 28 | 28 |
| GREENWOOD | 1 | 11 | 12 |
| HAMPTON | 14 | 36 | 50 |
| HORRY | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| JASPER | 7 | 8 | 15 |
| KERSHAW | 23 | 69 | 92 |
| LANCASTER | 27 | 90 | 117 |
| LAURENS | 0 | 26 | 26 |
| LEE | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| LEXINGTON | 0 | 13 | 13 |
| MARION | 0 | 14 | 14 |
| MARLBORO | 0 | 8 | 8 |
| McCORMICK | 4 | 11 | 15 |
| NEWBERRY | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| OCONEE | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| ORANGEBURG | 0 | 8 | 8 |
| PICKENS | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| RICHLAND | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| SALUDA | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| SPARTANBURG | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| SUMTER | 0 | 13 | 13 |
| UNION | 0 | 11 | 11 |
| WILLIAMSBURG | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| YORK | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 137 | 562 | 699 |

SITES RECORDED (1984-1985)

| COUNTY | REVISITS | NEW VISITS |
|---|---|---|
| ABBEVILLE | 1 | 1 |
| AIKEN | 2 | 0 |
| ALLENDALE | 5 | 3 |
| ANDERSON | 0 | 1 |
| BAMBERG | 0 | 0 |
| BARNWELL | 1 | 0 |
| BEAUFORT | 0 | 0 |
| BERKELEY | 0 | 1 |
| CALHOUN | 0 | 0 |
| CHARLESTON | 0 | 0 |
| CHEROKEE | 0 | 0 |
| CHESTER | 0 | 0 |
| CHESTERFIELD | 8 | 0 |
| CLARENDON | 0 | 0 |
| COLLETON | 6 | 0 |
| DARLINGTON | 0 | 0 |
| DILLON | 4 | 0 |
| DORCHESTER | 1 | 0 |
| EDGEFIELD | 3 | 0 |
| FAIRFIELD | 1 | 0 |
| FLORENCE | 6 | 0 |
| GEORGETOWN | 2 | 0 |
| GREENVILLE | 0 | 0 |
| GREENWOOD | 0 | 1 |
| HAMPTON | 6 | 8 |
| HORRY | 0 | 4 |
| JASPER | 7 | 0 |
| KERSHAW | 22 | 1 |
| LANCASTER | 25 | 2 |
| LAURENS | 0 | 0 |
| LEE | 0 | 0 |
| LEXINGTON | 0 | 0 |
| MARION | 0 | 0 |
| MARLBORO | 0 | 0 |
| McCORMICK | 4 | 0 |
| NEWBERRY | 0 | 1 |
| OCONEE | 0 | 2 |
| ORANGEBURG | 0 | 0 |
| PICKENS | 0 | 0 |
| RICHLAND | 0 | 1 |
| SALUDA | 0 | 0 |
| SPARTANBURG | 0 | 0 |
| SUMTER | 0 | 0 |
| UNION | 0 | 0 |
| WILLIAMSBURG | 7 | 0 |
| YORK | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 111 | 26 |

## SITES WITH POTENTIAL NATIONAL REGISTER MERIT

AB- 401
AK- 480-364-482
AL- 186-189-191
AN- 180
CN- 108-111-113
CT- 181-182-183-184
DN- 29-32
ED- 163-164
FL- 205
GN- 419
HA- 131-132-133-141
HR- 139
JA- 128-129-130
KE- 171-177
LA- 206-207-208-218-219
MC- 494
NE- 160
OC- 205-206
WG- 102-103

Of the 137 sites recorded during the survey, 42 are considered possibly eligible for the National Register. This optimism must be tempered with reality. All of these sites were selected using criteria other than test excavations. The decision to select these sites in preference to others was based on a visual pedestrian survey of each site, and in a few cases, auger holes were bored to determine site depth. Various criteria for selecting particular sites were the following: What is the history of the site? Has it produced numerous artifacts in the past, and if so, were there any remaining portions of the site that were relatively undisturbed? Does the soil appear to be deep enough to afford some protection to subsurface features even though the area in question might have been previously cultivated, logged, etc.? Do these sites have potential for yielding information that might be useful in addition to that gained from the analysis of associated collections? Any such visual evaluation of a site is subjective, and a considerable amount of work would be needed to qualify or disqualify most of these sites. A few of these sites, however, due to their uniqueness, appear to be eligible beyond doubt. These are briefly discussed below.

38AB401

To my knowledge this is the only quartzite quarry ever found in South Carolina; certainly the only one recorded. Quartz is perhaps the most common of all lithic material used by prehistoric people in the Piedmont region of the state. But quartzite, on the other hand, is almost unknown, being much more common further north toward Virginia. Occasionally it is seen in artifact collections, but no source was found until this most recent collection survey. The quarry is located in Abbeville County near the Anderson County line in the vicinity of Lowndesville.

The site was found by Tom Hayes, a local collector who was exploring the area after it had been cleared of timber and prepared for replanting. The site is not large when compared to some of the chert quarries of Allendale County, South Carolina, and those in adjacent Georgia. Size not withstanding, the stone is of excellent quality and the Indians apparently made considerable use of it. It is possible that there are other outcrops in the vicinity that have not been uncovered as yet. Most of the vicinity is in forestland at present and visibility is limited. The area recorded lies on a red clay slope that has been cleared by bulldozers and eroded by rain to expose the quarry debris. The area covers approximately 200m x 200m. This could be larger if more surface were exposed. No where is the ground covered in beds of stone chips like the Rice Quarry of Allendale County (38AL14), but there is considerable quartzite debris over the entire area. Only sparse amounts of other lithic material, such as vein quartz, was seen on this site and no metavolcanic stone was seen. Culturally diagnostic artifacts made of this quartzite have not been found on the site as yet. However, cores and reduction flakes are abundant. The material has been seen in various collections. Usually this is in the form of Late Archaic Savannah River or Otarre points.

The value of this site lies not in its excavation potential, but in analyzing the quarry debris, knowing the source of the raw material when it is seen in collections, and realizing its uniqueness as the only known quarry of its type in South Carolina (Figs. 1 and 2).

Figure 1. Quarry debris collected for samples from site 38AB401.

Figure 2. Quarry debris scattered over site 38AB401.

38AN180

This is a prehistoric occupational site that lies on the east bank of the Savannah River just north of Generostee Creek in Anderson County, South Carolina. It is currently covered by mature forestland of mixed pine and hardwood. At present it is undetermined as to whether it ever has been cultivated. Even if this were the case, the soils are soft and deep, and should afford considerable protection for subsurface features. Soils appear to be alluvially deposited silts and sands. They are approximately six to seven feet deep in the form of a terrace that parallels the river. The site was shown to me by two local collectors that had found artifacts eroding from the surface of the terrace bank adjacent to the river. These artifacts ranged culturally from Early Archaic through Late Woodland and were quite numerous. The exact depth from which these artifacts came is undetermined because they were surface finds (eroding from the terrace) and no excavating was done by the collectors. Due to the apparently considerable depth of this site as well as mature forest, indicating its lack of disturbance for at least several decades, it should have excellent research potential. It is possibly the best non-quarry site visited during the survey. With proper testing there is little doubt this site would be eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

38CN113

This is a prehistoric occupational site located on a relatively high sandy hill overlooking the Ashepoo River floodplain. It is completely forested except for the area destroyed by the cutting of a new county road. There are no known collections of artifacts from this site and its cultural identity is based on observations of artifacts eroding from the new cutbanks of the road. These artifacts were pottery of the Thoms Creek punctate and cord impressed types, some plain pottery, and a considerable quantity of Coastal Plain chert flakes. This limited observation of artifacts indicates an Early/Middle Woodland cultural period. This opinion is based on relatively few artifacts observed and would probably be expanded to include other cultural sequences if the site were to be excavated.

This site, like most, was shown to me by a local collector that had discovered it soon after the new road was cut. While we were examining the banks and ditches along the new road, a small chert flake was spotted eroding from the bank at a depth of approximately four feet. This bank was troweled to reveal the profile of the bank, and in the process, a hearth was discovered. I first thought this was a burned root due to its depth. After cleaning it with the trowel, it proved to be a very distinct and undisturbed hearth. There were no associated artifacts other than the one flake visible, but excavation would probably yield more cultural evidence at that level. The hearth was left intact and reburied in hopes of protecting it until such time is available for proper investigation. An occupation area at this depth is particularly unheard of in South Carolina, particularly in the Coastal Plain. To my knowledge, no hearth has ever been excavated at this level in the Coastal Plain or anywhere in South Carolina. The possibility of an undisturbed cultural component at such a

depth gives this site considerable research potential. The only apparent recent disturbance was the road that had been cut through it. Site dimensions are undetermined. If further testing proves there is indeed an occupational area at such a depth, it should easily be eligible for inclusion in the National Register (Fig. 3).

38ED163-164

Both of these sites are prehistoric lithic quarry sites, located approximately one-half mile apart in the southwestern portion of Edgefield County. These may be part of a still larger loci of outcrops in this general vicinity. One other outcrop of this same material was located nearby, exposed by a roadcut. However, visibility was too poor in this area to determine if there had been quarry activity. Most of the area is in forestland and visibility is limited to roadcuts and recently cleared land for reforestation.

The lithic material from these two sources is a type that is tentatively called "Piedmont chert," or "silicate." It is not a marine chert such as that found in the Flint River formation of the Coastal Plain, which is sedimentary, but it is rather one that has been formed by hot water, depositing various minerals and silicates in crevices of rock formations. These examples are representative of geological formations much older than those that produce the Flint River formation cherts. They look somewhat like the marine formation cherts, and when weathered, are difficult to distinguish from them.

Both of these quarries have been utilized rather extensively. The material ranges from poor to excellent, the excellent being in small quantities, with the quality approaching that of chalcedony. Prehistoric sites for miles around have produced lithic debris originating from these or perhaps other quarries like these. Large quantities of this material can be seen above ground, some in the form of large boulders of perhaps three feet in diameter. A complete cultural time frame has not yet been established for these quarries. Cores and other lithic debris are numerous, but few temporally diagnostic artifacts were found that could be said to be made of this material beyond question. A number of highly weathered bifaces have been found in the area, but as previously mentioned, they are difficult or impossible to visually distinguish from the Flint River cherts when highly weathered. Of identifiable artifacts known to have been found on or near these sites, some are small triangular points, obviously Late Woodland, and a few stemmed points that are probably Early to Middle Woodland. Judging from numerous weathered flakes on the site they were probably used from a much earlier date.

These quarries, while not rivaling those of the Flint River formation of the Lower Savannah River area, nevertheless appear to have been an important source of lithic material for the area. To my knowledge, no other such quarries have been recorded in Edgefield County, and perhaps only one other in the entire Piedmont region of South Carolina. These sites should be excellent for the study of quarry-related activities in the lower Piedmont. Petrological analysis should easily "fingerprint" them so that their area of use could be determined (Figs. 4 and 5).

Figure 3. Timmy Bennett, discoverer of site 38CN113, a prehistoric hearth approximately 4 feet deep.

Figure 4. Brian Beard, one of the collectors that discovered site 38ED163, a prehistoric lithic quarry site.

Figure 5. Keith Derting, from SCIAA, collecting chert samples from site 38ED163.

Figure 6. Steatite boulder with bowl preform still attached at site 38OC205.

38HR139

This site was discovered by a landowner while clearing a portion of the site for a trailer space. In doing so, he unearthed a number of pottery sherds, lithic artifacts and shell from a midden. Most of the site is covered with maritime forest and in all probability has never been cultivated or disturbed. Based on what he found and knew of the site it appears to have had a dense prehistoric occupation spanning several thousand years. The artifacts he found ranged from Middle Archaic through Late Woodland. The site lies on a hill overlooking a small freshwater creek that flows into the salt marsh near the town of Little River in northern Horry County. It covers approximately one to one and a half acres and appears to have good depth for protection of subsurface features. It has a dense lithic component for that part of the state. Good sites along the salt water marshes are uncommon in this part of Horry County. Most have been destroyed by recent development. This one is not likely to exist in the future.

38JA130

This is a prehistoric site lying very low in the Coosawhatchie River floodplain; it is dense with lithic artifacts. This site covers approximately three to four acres and is now a fallow field. A paved road has been cut through the center of the site but has destroyed very little of it. The site is somewhat protected from further destruction because it is owned by Jasper County.

This site has been cultivated in the past but not in recent years. Its remaining value for research lies in the fact that although it has been cultivated, there has been little erosion because the field is flat. It has a depth of twelve to fourteen inches of topsoil overlying white sand subsoil. Two small test holes showed this subsoil to be apparently undisturbed. One of the test holes revealed a grouping of rocks that appears to be an undisturbed hearth at the interface between these two soils. The rock cluster or hearth, as it may be, indicates a reasonable possibility of other undisturbed features remaining on much of this site. Artifacts collected from this site indicate a cultural occupation ranging from Early Archaic through Late Archaic periods. The earliest identifiable side and corner notched points are the Taylor, Palmer, and Kirk types; the latest are Savannah River stemmed points. What lies in between these early and late periods is perhaps of most interest. Little is known of the Middle Archaic period along the Coastal Plain of South Carolina. A considerable number of artifacts thought to be Middle Archaic have been found here. Almost without exception these artifacts are made of chert that has been thermally altered. Flakes of this thermally altered material is abundant and well dispersed over the area of the site. Sites that might yield new information on the Middle Archaic period in the Coastal Plain have been difficult to find. Limited testing indicates this site might have considerable research potential. Proper testing should easily qualify this site for inclusion in the National Register.

38MC494

Little is known about this site. It lies underwater in the Clark Hill Reservoir and is only exposed at very low water. This has afforded it some protection. The material I have seen collected from it was done so that when the water was low enough a person could stand in water knee deep and collect. There have been a considerable number of fine artifacts taken from the site. Some of the most beautiful and diverse pottery seen in the Piedmont of South Carolina is from this site. These pottery types range from Stallings Island plain and punctate through the Historic Contact period, with beautiful examples of various complicated stamped, burnished, and incised designs. Several sherds that are probably Cherokee were seen as well as several pieces of what appear to be red-filmed Kasita. This red-filmed ware is among the best prehistoric pottery I have seen. Lithic materials are plentiful as well, with the Late Archaic period being particularly well represented.

The Contact period is well represented by musket balls and gun flints of English origin. These are possible trade items. The exact boundaries and depth of soil are undetermined. The soils are very soft and silty and appear to have some depth to them. The site is on the backwater of the lake in a sheltered cove, protecting it from erosion by wind and by wave action from boats. Access into the neck of the area is almost impossible by boat. Thus, considering the material from this site, the possibility of the deep soils, and the protection afforded it from the lake, this site is one of the better and more secure sites in the Piedmont. This site is not only an unusually rich prehistoric site but offers an opportunity to study what may well be a significant Contact period site. This would have to be done when the lake waters are down. But as it is not uncommon for this lake to be lowered for months on end, this is something that could possibly be arranged. Certainly the site should at least be tested. I see no reason that it should not be eligible for placement on the National Register.

380C205-206

These sites are steatite quarries, located in the Sumter National Forest north of Walhalla, in Oconee County, South Carolina. Both are in undisturbed mature forest approximately one quarter of a mile from the nearest road. Therefore, they should be fairly protected. The two sites are located approximately 150 yards apart on two separate hilltops. Both are in good condition and still have some of the preforms of bowls attached to large boulders. As no subsurface testing was done, no culturally diagnostic artifacts were observed. Based on what is known of the use of steatite in the Southeast, it is reasonable to expect the greatest quarry activity to be associated with the Late Archaic or Late Middle Archaic period. The use of steatite was not limited to these cultures; thus, these quarries may have been used considerably during other cultural periods.

Each site has a tunnel excavated beneath it. These tunnels were excavated long ago. Nobody seems to know just what their purpose might have been, but speculation was that early settlers were searching for gold. These tunnels have not disturbed the quarries. They are still in excellent condition and would be ideal to excavate in hopes of learning more of the prehistoric people's quarrying tools and activities. These quarry sites are protected somewhat by virtue of their being in the boundaries of the Sumter National Forest. Placing them on the National Register would be added assurance of protection, until there is time to realize their research potential (Figs. 6 and 7).

As previously mentioned, any such visual pedestrian survey is arbitrary at best. Perhaps sites having qualities making them eligible for inclusion in the National Register have been overlooked. On the other hand, some of those considered eligible might upon closer examination fail to meet the criteria.

Of the 42 sites listed as having potential for inclusion in the National Register, only 10 were elaborated on. The rest are occupational sites that appear to have at least some portion of the site left with possible integrity. Most of these sites with integrity would probably be in surrounding woodlands where little if any cultivation or erosion has taken place. It would take much more time and effort to locate these areas and determine if soil depths were enough to afford some protection of possible remaining subsurface features. This was beyond the scope of this survey.

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Without the time and finance to do more than a visual survey, I feel the 42 sites selected are the most likely candidates to meet requirements of the National Register.

Figure 7. Steatite boulder with bowl preform still attached from site 38OC206.

## Square Acres/Miles Surveyed

One requirement of the collections survey was that upon completion of the project, an estimate of the square acres/miles of land surveyed be included in the final report. Sites recorded during this survey were not the result of surveying an area with the idea of locating unknown sites. Sites recorded during this survey were visited for the express purpose of recording a particular site associated with recorded artifact collections, or sites that a collector has knowledge of. Acreage surveyed is limited to the boundaries of those particular sites. The acreage of each site was estimated and the totals from all sites recorded during the survey were added together. Total acreage and square miles surveyed were then derived from this.

For this phase of the survey, 137 sites were recorded, having an average size of 4.6 acres per site. This figures out as 630.2 acres, or approximately .98 square miles of land surveyed.

## THE PROVENIENCE OF COLLECTIONS: HAS THE SURVEY BEEN BENEFICIAL IN CHANGING COLLECTORS' ATTITUDES?

One aspect of revisiting collectors was the opportunity to observe their collecting habits today as opposed to the first visit. Had previous visits made a positive impression on them, or did they continue in the same manner as before? A few collectors were already keeping explicit records when the survey began. Some were doing such a professional job it would be difficult to improve their system. Most kept little or no records, even though many could identify where each artifact was found. Others had commingled their artifacts to such an extent with things bought, swapped and found that little sense will ever be made of them. I looked forward to seeing what, if any, changes were being made in their collecting habits, as, for instance, their efforts toward establishing the provenience of their collections.

Fifteen revisits out of a total of 256 collections previously recorded is not a convincing sample (5.8%) with which to make a positive statement about what influence, if any, the survey has had on collectors' habits. Perhaps at some future date when we have a larger sample to work with the results will be less questionable. But for what it is worth the present figures indicate: Four, or 26.7%, had made no changes in their habits. They still do nothing toward recording any of their collecting activities nor do they keep their artifacts separated by the site from which they were collected. Two, or 13%, were making an effort to separate their artifacts according to the site from which they were collected. They were having difficulty doing this as both have extensive collections and remembering the location where each artifact was found is difficult or impossible in some cases. They were, however, separating any new artifacts they were finding. Two, or 13%, were keeping good records when first visited and are continuing to do so. Seven, or 46.6%, were not keeping any records when first visited, but have since started keeping their collections separate according to the sites from which they were collected. These figures, although somewhat premature, suggest that there has been some beneficial changes in the collecting habits of the collectors previously visited.

All 15 collectors continue to pursue their hobby. The interest of two of these has switched primarily to collecting historic artifacts, such as Civil and Revolutionary War items. They still collect Indian artifacts but to a lesser degree than before. Two others are getting on in age and are not collecting as actively as before. The other 11 still collect as enthusiastically as ever.

### New Collections Visited

Most of the time spent on this phase of the survey was in the pursuit of site information associated with previously recorded collections. There were times when this could not be done. During these slack periods efforts were made to visit with collectors not previously visited. Thirty-four such collectors were visited. Often these were brief introductory visits,

a chance to introduce ourselves and "sell" the program. These new collectors have collections that vary from a few dozen artifacts to several thousand. As might be expected the collections ranged from well documented ones with good site records to those that are in complete disarray. In spite of the brief time allocated to the pursuit of new collectors, we managed to record 26 prehistoric sites from this group. During the next phase of the survey we have plans to revisit several of these collectors that have agreed to help us record their sites and do more extensive analysis of their collections.

## Paleo Points

Fifteen additional Paleo points were recorded as a result of first visits with collectors. None were recorded as a result of revisits. The total for the entire survey now stands at 174.

## SUMMARY

This fourth phase of the Collectors Survey is now history. Goals set for this project have been achieved, and in a manner totally in accord with the funding agreement between the South Carolina Department of Archives and History and the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina.

The primary source of data acquired in this report was a result of working with collectors visited during previous surveys. This was a new approach to the survey which in the past had as its main objective locating new collectors and evaluating their collection as well as recording associated sites. This phase of the survey was treated like a review of past efforts. It was hoped that by revisiting with as many of these collectors as possible we might make their data files current and more meaningful for research by recording as many archaeological sites associated with their collections as possible. This has always been the goal of the survey and the most difficult part to keep in balance. This was an experiment to see if by going backward for a time we might not ultimately come out ahead. The gamble was well worth the effort. We were able to record 111 sites associated with only 15 of these previously analyzed collections, and were still able to make new contacts with 34 previously unvisited collectors. From this new group we were able to get a bonus of 26 sites recorded. For this most recent phase of the survey we can add an additional 137 prehistoric sites to the 562 from the previous collector surveys for a total of 699. Forty-two sites were judged to be possibly eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

Four additional artifact collections were donated to the Institute. This brings the total number of collections donated to the Institute as a result of the collections survey to 15. These are welcomed additions as there is a real need of artifacts for research here at the Institute as well as for display for schools and other public services.

There will be a new chapter of the Archaeological Society of South Carolina formed in Allendale County in the coming weeks and very possibly one in Anderson County as well. Interest in the forming of these chapters is directly related to the Collections Survey. The future of archaeology in South Carolina is looking much brighter. Many positive things are taking place. Cooperation between the South Carolina Department of Archives and History and the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, and their recognition of the potential to be gained by co-funding such a public-oriented survey are due a large measure of credit for the continued success of this program.

# APPENDIX

## PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBIT OF ARTIFACTS FROM THE FOURTH PHASE OF THE COLLECTIONS SURVEY


Shell impressed pottery.


Stone artifacts: atlatl weights, hammerstones.

Pot reconstructed by collector.

Clay pipe.

Ducks carved from deer bone.

Ducks carved from deer bone.

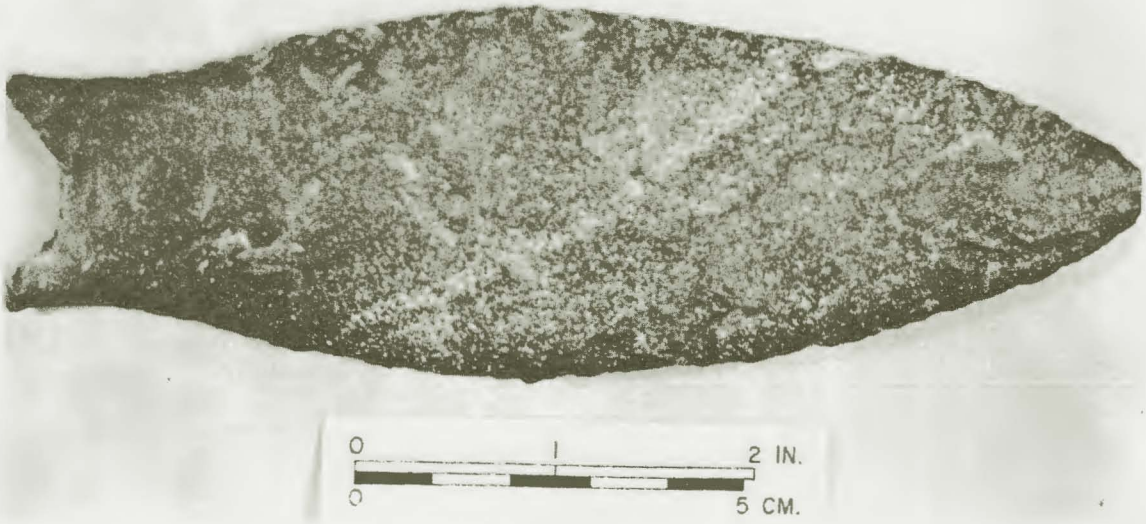

Fish hooks from Stallings Island.

Quarry cache made from Allendale chert found
over 100 miles from quarry.


Paleo point found by diver.

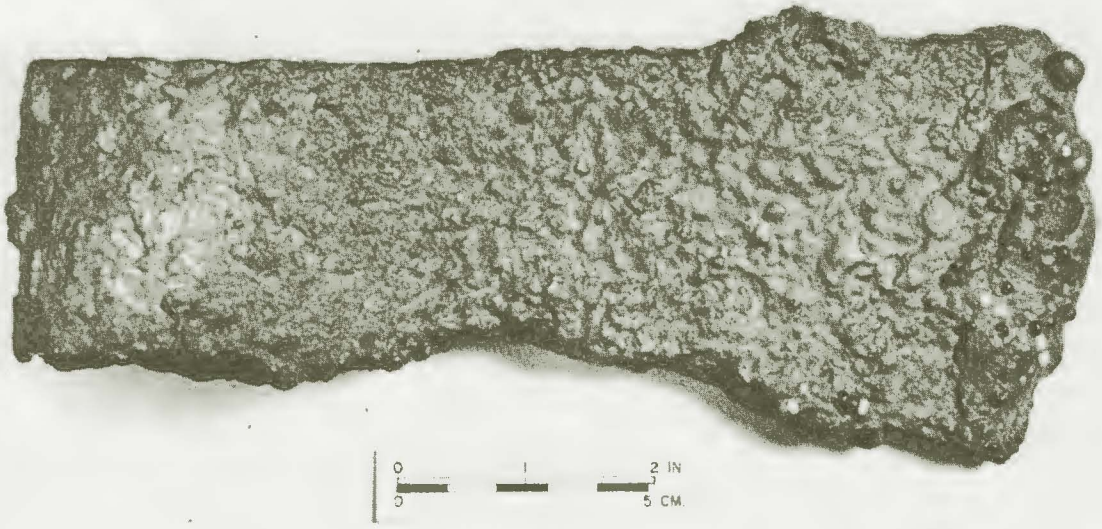

Edgefield scrapers.


Paleo point made from differentially crystalized tuff.




Paleo point made from differentially crystalized tuff.

Collector's display case.




Iron axe with encrusted beads.

Mica and whelk shells from a Mississippian site.

Corncob and whelk collumella from a Mississippian site.


Facial effigy from pot.

Collector's display case.

Bone and bone artifacts from Stallings Island.


Historic artifacts from Fort Moore.


Historic artifacts from Fort Moore.

# SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

## SHELL GORGET

## LIMITED EDITION, COLOR PRINTS

An exquisite artistic rendering of the "Citico" gorget (above left) and a glimpse at its creator, Darby Erd (above right). This shell gorget was an ornament worn around the neck by Indians in the South Appalachian area from A.D. 1500 to A.D. 1650. This style of gorget was carved from a section of whelk or conch shell (Busycon sp.). The gorget is usually found in the graves of women and children and could depict either an actual rattlesnake or represent a mythical serpent the Cherokee called Uktena. The Uktena is considered an abominable creature which was part snake, deer and bird, the snake being from the Underworld.

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